mous leaders in this enterprise, without at all intending to disparage the claims of others, your committee must mention the names of F. J. Moses, who issued and sold, and John J. Patterron, who became the purchaser. These two stand out in bold relief as twin stars shedding a baleful "light" upon all who approached them. The widence which we append will Yully justify the conclusion which your committee has reached. The table submitted with this report shows, among other things, that in one session there was issued \$1,168,255 in pay certificates, every dollar of which was a robbery, except about two hundred thousand dollars, due the members of the Senate and House and regularly elected and appointed attaches of the General Assembly. The evidence of more than one witness shows that it was a race between the that it was a race between the Bond Ring, composed of a limited number, and the General Assembly, as to who should receive the most of the money raised by taxation and the sale of bonds. It was decided that the greatest bonds. It was decided that the greatest good could be accomplished by distribu-ting the money to the greatest number, and the members of the General Assembly, therefore, became the beneficiaries. An unlimited number of certificates were issued on the written or verbal or-ders of the preciding officers and of chairmen of standing or special commit-tees. Clerk Woodruff says that "nearly every one who told a tale of distress from Ku-Kluxism or of suffering on account of their politics was given a pay certifi-cate." In addition to this,

W. PRU CONTINGENT FUND swelled to an enormous amount through the system of furnishing liquors, wines, cigars, groceries, jewelry, and almost every conceivable article under the head of cry conceivable article under the head of the state of satisfication. "Sundries," and large numbers of certificates were issued, ranging in amounts from \$500 to \$5,000 each. These were gratification certificates; this method was resorted to as the best manner of harmonizing the "friends," as the leaders that only \$12,501.82 of this amount was were then called. At one session at were then called. At one session at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were issued in this way for Senate purposes, and when objectious were made they were met by the reply that these are small matters, and the State does not small matters, and the state does not small matters, and the state does not small matters. small matters, and the State does not suffer from them; that it was only a fight between the representatives of the people and the vultures of the Bond Ring.

It appears from the evidence and a large number of certificates in the treasposed the initials of the names of the party receiving these fraudulent certifi-

Woodruff continues: "The certificate drawn to the order of 'L. F. Christopher' for \$2,500, is one of this class, and was drawn for the purpose of paying the expenses of a committee to Washington, in opposition to one sent by the Taxpayers' Convention." The taxpayers not only paid their own committee's expenses, but were made to pay that of the thieves who plead before the the National Administration for more time and the protection of bayonets to enable them to beep up the role of reabery of the people. Senator B. F. Whittemore was the spokesman and leading member of this committee, all the more important, not to avoid exposure, but to despokesman and leading member of this committee, all the more important, not to avoid exposure, but to despokesman and leading member of this committee, all the more important, not to avoid exposure, but to desprive the members of the opportunity and pretext for blackmail. That the books of the financial agent were remodelled to suit the emergency will appear. cates.

Woodruff continues: "The certificate drawn to the order of 'L. F. Christopher' for \$2,500, is one of this class, and was drawn for the purpose of paying the expenses of a committee to Washington, in certificate was drawn on the order of Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, who said Cardozo would take care of it. The initials 'IL. F. C." represent F. L. Cardozo. This certificate was collected by ex-Gov. R. K. Scott, and bears the following endorsement in his handwriting: "Mr. Cardozo promises to pay this January ist, 1875."

RAPACIOUS COMMITTEEMEN.

RAPACIOUS COMMITTELMEN. Woodruff also says the certificate for \$2,500, payable to A. B. Jordan, was for James A. Bowley, chairman of the committee on ways and means in the House; another payable to J. M. Foreman, amounting to \$2,500, was for Gov. F. J. Moses, the lifeiais in each being merely transposed. Such certificates were usually ordered after a meeting and consultation of the presiding officers with the State treasurer and chairmen of the committees of ways and means in the House and finance in the Senate. Thus it will be seen that the chairmen of the most important committees joined in a continuation, I approved. When the certificates is used in the respective payable to have said means in the House and finance in the Senate. Thus it will be seen that the chairmen of the most important committees joined in a continuation. I approved. When the certificates were used in the settlement made with blanced in the settlement as they left their officers in 1872. made out a bill for \$2,500, which, as important seemilities joined in a conapiracy with others to defraud the State. He further says that certificates payable to T. C. Andrews; one to D. C. Higby represented Senator T. C. Andrews; one to D. C. Higby represented Senator C. D. Hayne. When the witness (Woodruff) was shown the following list he stated that the paper is in the handwriting of Lieutenant Hovernor Gleaver, and represents an order given to draw certificates for the senator. The first column indicates the amount demanded by each senator, the second column the amounts allowed by the Lieutenant Governor. Certificates were Lieutenant-Governor, Certificates were

drawn in accordance with these instruc-BUNDBY STEALINGS, 11 John Lears — 500 Sen'r John Les — 200
M. Maston — 500 Sen'r Moses Martin — 500
Charles Simon — 500 Sen'r C Smith — 500
M. J. Sundeny — 500 Sen'r H. White — 500
H. J. Whitecomb — 500 Sen'r H.F. Whittemore 500
H. Wherton — 500 Sen'r H.F. Whittemore 500
Fraddulen certificates were thus issued for fifteen set Lors, mere fictitious names, the name of J. C. Gershon were claims



Amelinencet.

the witness (Woodruff) was shown a certificate purporting to be for a claim passed by the Legislature for \$1,000, payable to the Republican Printing Company, he said "it was one of mady issued in a batch amounting to \$18,741.94, which were divided and shared between the Company, State officials and Senatora."

Among this number we find one paid to Senator W. B. Nash.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY. It also appears from the evidence that each member of the committee appoint-ed to annually examine the books of the

aginary expenses of the "HIGH OLD JOINT COMMETTER,"

for clerks, experts, room rent, &c., not a dollar of which was an honest claim. We refer to the evidence of Gen. Dennis,

wherein he says; "This committee were for a while paid out of the arred' force

Kimpton's account against the State, and balanced in the actiement made with him by Scott, Farker and Chamberlain as they left their offices in 1872.

mounts for Speaker Moses and Lieut .-

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
To James Greshon,
For room rent, fe.a, &a., for the Joint
Special Investigeting Committee in New
York, \$5,000.
Dennis further says: That the certificates were issued and divided between
Moses and Ransier; that an additional
compensation of \$1,500 being allowed
him as chairman, bills were made out
conferring the amount and certificates

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

in which, however, their initials are pro- of the "Old High Joint." The G-rahon served, and though transposed or reveradd, are clearly identified. Mar. Wood!
ruff, continuing, says that "he is satisfied
that J. C. Hope did not receive the one
unade ont to order of C. J. Hurrin." The
treasurer's books show that Senator W.
B. Jervey collected his, and that Gov.
Scott collected those drawn in the name
of D. C. Higbey, A. T. Andlon, and a
few others of this lot. Senator John Lee
sold his to Wm. Fine. (See his evidence.)
The evidence of Messrs. Woodruff and
Lee proves that a legislative pay certificate drawn payable to the order of C. L.
Frankfort for \$4,000, (the initials of
which are those of F. L. Cardozo,) was
issued at the suggestion of Treasurer F.
L. Cardozo, and was divided equally between Cardozo, Tieut. Gov. Gleaves,
Speaker S. J. Lee, Josephus Woodruff,
clerk of the House." Lee testifies that
"he and Lieut. Gov. Gleaves received
\$800 each in certificates of indebtedness
of Republican Printing Company, from
F. L. Cardozo at his (Cardozo's) house,
and he told them that he had his own
share." Woodruff testifies that "he receipted to Cardozo for \$2,400 in certificates of indebtedness, and took the legislative pay certificates, leaving a balance
of \$800 each for Cierk Jones and himself." The books of the treasurer show
that the certificate was paid February 3,
1874. The books of the Republican
Printing Company show that on February 5, 1874, the account of Woodruff was
credited w.c. \$800, and that of Jones for
a like amount. Opposite the suries is
written "one certificate for \$4,000." The served, and though transposed or reverof the "Old High Joint." The Grehon certificates are in the vaults of the treasurer's bince, assectled and paid. It also appears that a \$5,000 certificate was issued to Senator B. F. Whittemore for the purpose of purchasing the portraits of Lincoln and Sumner for the Senate. Most of this amount has been paid him, but the portraits are not to be found, and it is presumed that Senator Whittemore pocked then when preparing for flight from the State.

In reference to a passed claim certification.

In reference to a passed claim certificate, No. 14, for \$3,300, payable to the Columbia Union-Herald, Mr. Woodruff says: "It was one of the 'mistakes,' and that he believes J. G. Thompson knew he had no right to the money when he collected it." Woodruff, continuing, says: "Certificates issued to J. N. Dobson for \$642 and C. N. Smith for \$642, as committee clerks, that no such persons committee clerks, that no such persons served; if they had he would have known St." These certificates were collected by Associate Justice Wright, and bear the following endorsements: "Per O. N. Smith, for J. J. Wright," and "Per J. N. Dobson, for J. J. Wright."

JUDGE WRIGHT. when summoned before the committee, testified as follows: "I know that at one testified as follows: "I know that at one time, several years ago, I let two young men, who, as well as I remember, represented themselves as attaches of the General Assembly, have some money, about twenty-five dollars to one and fifty to the other, and took as collateral security pay certificates from each. I think this was during Parker's term of office. It do not know the name of parties for credited w.c. \$800, and that of Jones for a like amount. Opposite the entries in written "one certificate for \$4,000." The credits also appear on the day-book and ledger in the handwriting of the book-keeper, Mr. Jackson. Mr. Cardozo has been tried in this case an' was convicted by an impartial jury, a majority of whom were of his own race and party. When the witness (Woodruff) was shown a certificate purporting to be for a claim passh do not know the name of parties for nave I ever seen them since. I made inquiry for them, but could not find them. I am not positive about the handwriting of the endorsement upon these certificates. My impression is that it is my aignature on the back of the Dobson certificate, and perhaps on the other, but I do not peak positively. I now ask leave to retract what I said in reference to the

to retract what I said in reference to the endorsement, since upon a more careful inspection I could not have written the endorsement, for the English is too bad, the language is not mine."

Your committee leave the matter with you to judge where this man obtained these certificates, and whether it is a probable story that young men who were strangers to him would give him \$1,284 worth of State paper for \$76 without his ever hearing of them again. His testiment the next moment saving he made inquiry the next moment saying he made inquiry for them, and his confused statement in reference to the endorsement, together with the fact that he only objected to the "English," and could see nothing wrong in law or morals in the act of signing another man's name, place him in no en viable light before the public.

treasurer and compiroller-general almost invariably received a \$600 certificate for work performed in six days, or one hundred dollars per day. The evidence and certificates in the treasurer's office prove that many thousands of dollars in certificates were issued to defray the imaginary expenses of the GRATIFICATION CERTIFICATES. Of the certificates presented Mr. Wood-ruff designated more than \$60,000 as "gratification certificates," issued for the State officials and senators, and named Senators Owens Whittemore, Nash, Gall-Senators Owens Whittemore, Nash, Gaillard and others as recipients of portions of them. By reference to Woodruff's evidence it will be seen that a fraudulent certificate was issued to Senator Robert Smalls for a large amount. Woodruff testifies that certificates were issued to various senators out of the Senate contingent fund and divided between them. Senator Cain corroborates this statement in his avidence, and implicates Senators. fund. They departed for New York on the 9th of June, 1871. They called on the financial agent, Kimpton, and there met Attorney General Chamberlain. Afmet Attorney General Chamberlain. After consultation with them both, it was agreed that Kimpton should pay all expenses of the committee; that, in order to give Kimpton a little recreation, they took a recess for one month. Hurley went to Boston; Whittemore to East Woburn. Hass., Swalls to Elmira, N. Y., and he has Gardner went to Saratoga with Kimpton." Thus our representa-Senator Cain corroborates this statement in his evidence, and implicates Senators B. F. Whittemore, Nash, Jerry, Gaillard, J. M. Smith, Dublin S. Walker, J. H. White and himself. Woodruff says: "Certificates were issued for 'supplies,' not only for necessary articles, but frequently as a bonus or gratification to senators." In examination of the vouchers, we fined that this was true and that imwe fined that this was true and that im mense sums were thus annually expenfrom Kimpton, your committee sind that other large sums were paid to the several members of the committee, by legislative pay certificates. Dennis, Jones and Woodruff testify that large accounts were made out and rendered against the State for alleged services on this committee, some of which are in the handwriting of Senator B. F. Whittemore. By adding the amounts paid out of the Armed Force Fund, and by Kimpton, to that rand its legislative pay certificate. to over a half million of dollars, two-thirds of which were for sinecures and thirds of which were for sinecures and gratuities. Among the process of the committee, of which they desire shexplanation, I recognize the following"—and here he named five certificates, purporting to have been given to clerks and messengers, for \$405 each, collected by Dr. J. L. Neagle, then comptrollergeneral. He says: "He knows no such parties and believes them to he wentities." parties, and believes them to be gratuities."

Jones makes the same statement in regard to eleven others of a similar nature, calling for \$486 70 each, collected by J. L. Watson, treasurer of York county, Sixty odd other certificates issued by the Speaker of the House, ranging in anounts from \$2. to 624 each, and aggregating \$56,000, were resented to him for inspection, and he pronounced them all gratuities; knew of no such persons as those named in the certificates, and that no service was rendered for them.

that no service was rendered for them.

Your committee only presented to Jones a very few of the large number of these certificates in their possession. By reforence to his evidence hundreds of names of fictitious persons will be found in the body of certificates (and described by him as gratuities,) sixty of the certificates referred to were collected by F. S. Jacobs, T. J. Coghlan, treasurer of Sumter County, J. B. Lowery and G. W. Waterman, the two last being brothersin-law of Governor R. K. Scott. The certificates collected by Waterman and J. B. Lowery, according to the evidence of F. J. Moses, were given to Governor Scott in cancellation of a debt due him by Moses, and that he (Scott) consenting to this arrangement allowed Grows to turn to this arrangment allowed Crows to turn | C. over a sum of of \$10,000 due Moses on a | D. brille promised him by Patterson on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Con-

THE WAY IT WAS DONE. Your committee cannot refrain from presenting you a literal copy of some of the orders given by Speaker Moses, show-ing as they do the reckless and dishonest oner of conducting the affairs of

me and send by bearer the following cer-tificates. I want them by ten o'clock. I will not ask for any more: Clerks— Will not ask for any more: Clerks— Win. Nettles, Charles Jones, Waring Mi-kell, Stephen Wilcox. Messengers— Ephraim Simms, Washington Gilbert, Jonas Gilmore, Sam'l Knox. Pages— Eddie Simms, Tom Burton. Please make them all out from November 28th, 1871. Sincerely, F. J. M., Speaker.

Sincerely, F. J. M., Speaker.

Again he writes:

My Dear Occole—Please send me by
searer a certificate for \$4,300 in favor of J. H. and M. L. Kinard for "sundries furnished," and one for \$1,500 in favor of Hardy Solomon for "sundries furnished,"

and obligo, F. J. Moses, JR.,
February 23, 1872. Speaker, &c.
Again he writes:
Dear Jones—Pleate) fix the within for
our friend Hurley. Sincerely,
MOSE;

Hurley writes:
Frank—These are the cuses. Make an order to A. O. Jones.
Charles Resde, Messenger.
John B. Turner, Clerk.
Amos Barns, Clerk.
David D. Cooper, Messenger.
Andrew Smith, Messenger.
Elias Woodrow, Clerk.
Jones says the bandwriting on the above seems to be that of Mr. Hurley.
Dean Occola—Please make me out a certificate for my pet. Sincerely yours,
F. J. M.
We also find an order, which, Mr. Jones says, appears to be in the handwriting of Mr. Briggs, a member from York County, for the following: Wm. Eiley, clerk of committee; R. Finnegan; clerk; Giles Foxworth, messenger; Jonas Wilson, messenger.

essenger.

Me especially refer you to the testimony of Mr. R. Finnegan, a resident of Columbia, where he says that B. F. Briggs, whilst a member of the House, endeavored to induce him to endorse certificates, which he refused to de. Afterwards he insisted on the collificates being destroyed in his presence, and Briggs informed him that he had already destroyed them. After this he saw them formed him that he had already destroyed them. After this he saw them published in a list of claims brought before the Senate, where on he wrote Clerk Woodruff a letter, which is attached to his evidence. In said letter he stated that he denounced the certificates as a fraud, as he had not rendered the State any service, again demanding that they be destroyed in his presence, and that his name should not be used for the heuefit of those who desired to steal.

We also refer you to the letter of B. F. Brigga, annexed to the evidence address. We also refer you to the letter of B. F. Briggs, annexed to the evidence addressed to Senator White, in which he says, "the certificates were for Reuben Finnegan and not Robt. Finnegan; forbade White delivering the certificates, claiming that he had paid a valuable consideration for them." We only cite this as one of many hundreds of a like nature. We call attention to there of a simler. We call attention to others of a similar cind referred to in evidence of A. O.

kind referred to in evidence of A. O. Jones, especially that payable to W. H. Gardner, member from Sumter County; also to a certificate collected by T. Hurley, made payable to T. Harlingford, a fictitious name, the initials of which represent T. Hurley.

Jones, continuing, says: "The joint certificates exhibited amounting to \$20,425.50, and the House certificates amounting to \$131,094.30, I have examined, and in my opinion not one of the joint certificates would stand good upon close scrutiny. Of the House certificates, I do not regard as valid any that were not issued to some known person. This would throw out about thirty thousand dollars as invalid. Of those issued in the names of known persons fifty thousand dollars at least would not bear too much light."

much light."

Sergeant Williams, of the House, in his evidence says, "out of one hundred and fifty certificates issued to persons tryled as clerks of the House nee one such person served, and every dollar paid on their certificates was a direct fraud upon the State." They called for amounts ranging from \$300 to \$642 each, aggregating \$76,200. Williams says that "there were only eight porters employed," yet, we find that, in one session alone certificates were issued to two hundred and thirty-five porters.

thirty-five porters.

We gave this witness over seventy cer We gave this witness over seventy certificates for inspection, made out in the name of persons styled porters, in reference to which he testifies that "not one of them served," adding that "the House only employeed about ten messengers." Notwithstanding this, we find that, during one session, certificates were issued to one hundred and forty, and at another for two hundred and twelve messengers. Williams testifies that "the House acded. A. O. Jones, clerk of the House, from 1868 to 1876, says: "It was made his duty to attest the signature of the Speaker, that he never questioned the right of the Speaker to order his warrant on the State treasurer; that the issue of certificates was enormous in number and amounts, and the pressure upon the presiding officers, by members of the Senate and House, to have certificates issued to their friends, political and otherwise, for sinecures and gratuities increased at every session. The issue ran to the highest point at the session 1871-2, when the orders on the State treasurer drawn by the peaker of the House amounted to over a half million of dollars, twono such persons ever performed any service or furnished any supplies to the State—I have examined a large number of certification. of certificates drawn in my name, and pronounce nine out of ten fraudulent."

PATTERSON AND MOSES. From the testimony before us, we fin From the testimony before us, we find that the largest transaction of this kind at any one time was between John J. Patterson, who never made two bites at a cherry, and Speaker F. J. Moses. The latter testifies as follows: "Sometime during the session of 1871-72, John J. Patterson came to me and proceed that during the session of 1871-72, John J. Patterzon came to me and proposed that if I would turn over to him blank pay certificates, he would have them filled up with fictitious names to the amount of \$30,000, and if I would sign them as Speaker and have Jones sitest them as clerk, he would pay me \$10,000, he to keep the certificates. I accepted the proposition, delivered to him a batch of blank pay certificates, and he returned them to me filled out, I think, in the handwriting of F. S. Jacobs, cashier of handwriting of F. S. Jacobs, cashier of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, to the amount above stated." The evidence further shows that they were duly signed, and that Patterson paid Moses in cash \$7,000 at one time and \$3,000 at another. Moses was recalled

and says:
"Certificates shown me I recognize as some of those to which I have just alluded. The names are all fictitious, and I ded. The names are all first took persons ever exdo not know that such persons ever ex-

The number, date, amount, &c., are as follows: Amount. To whom Payable Avo. Date. Amount.

R. Dec. 16, 1871. Start. 7.

C. Dec. 20, 1871... \$43.19

S. Dec. 18, 1871... 978.23

B. Dec. 18, 1871... 1, 498.31

G. Dec. 21, 1871... 1, 252.50

H. Dec. 21, 1871... 1, 252.50

G. Dec. 23, 1871... 2, 234.78

Q. Dec. 23, 1871... 1, 422.53

5. Dec. 13, 1871... 784.72

A. Dec. 15, 1871... 898.23

N. May 7, 1871... 1, 440.00

B. Jan. 15, 1871... 1, 442.33 Peter Emminger. John Schuze. Joseph Richards. Robert Matthews. Robert Matthew P. Haggerty, Robert Kepple, Samuel Barnes, J. A. Hoffman, George Howell, W. Tippet, George Single,

IS EVERYTHING LOVELY? From the entries made in the books of the Treasurer, and on the backs of these certificates, we find that they were paid to F. S. Jacobs. On examination of the individual ledger of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, it will appear that on or about the day the collection was made the amounts were placed to the credit of John J. Patterson. The follow-ing letter is in the po-session of the com-

Dear Jones-I received enclosed order from Gen. Moe's last evening. Pleasemake out certificates immediately so I can forward them to him for his signature, as he is in a hurry to get them. Is

everything levely this morning?

Traly yours, F. S. JACOBS.

The orders referred to were for the appointment of thirty clerks and messengers, and accompanying them were thirty fictitious names. In the evidence of Jones, under the head of legislative pay certificates, these orders appear verbalim. ators appear determined to do comething

Moses testifies as follows concerning against Gleaves. It's all wrong. Ever

the orders: "Certain orders are now shown to she, all in Jacobs' handwriting, which I identify as signed by me as Speaker. I distinctly recognize them as having been given by me in carrying out the contrast referred to as between Pathaving been given by me in carrying out the contract refered to as between Patterson and myself." Jones corroborates Moses as to the handwriting of Jacobs, the Jassing of the certificates and their delivery to Jacobs. We refer in this connection to the evidence of John Williams. Ifr. Tappan, a clerk in the office of Treasurer Parker, examined the certificates paid to F.S. Jacobs and gave his opinion as follows: "The handwriting in the body of the certificates, as well as the cudorsements on the backs, is that of Mr. Jacobs; although the writing is disguised, some of the endorsements are unquestionably made by Jacobs."

The evidence shows that strangers often came to Columbia, some times from other States, who would remain a day or two with their office-holding friends, receive a legislative pay certificate and leave.

S. J. Lee (ex-Spesker) testifies that certificates were issued in payment for carriages and horses, and designates some such certificates in his evidence.

S. J. Keith, a member from Darlington, says in his evidence before the committee that Senator B. F. Whittemore collected a number of fraudulent cartificates through the treasurer of that county.

collected a number of fraudulent ortifi-cates through the treasurer of that county. Your committee also have evidence that \$25,000 and \$30,000 worth of fraud-ulent certificates were issued and deliv-ered to Hardy Solomon, which he col-lected and distributed to various State officers and members, through what was known as the "claims of the South Car-olina Bank and Trust Company" under olina Bank and Trust Company," under which head you will find the evidence in

which head you will find the evidence in reference to this most infamous swindle. By way of comparison we refer to a tabular statement, marked Ezhibit "J. O. H," in which it is shown that during one session certificates were issued to 465 committee clerks, and to more than 400 other officers and attaches of the General Assembly, while at the present time there are only fifty employed. By act passed during special session of 1877 the number is reduced to less than thirty. Through this nefarious practice legislative expenses absorbed almost every dollar of the tax moneys, and made serious inroads on the proceeds of the sald of bonds, feaving every department of the government without a dollar.

During one session alone certificates were issued to the amount of \$1,168,255,

During one session alone certificates were issued to the amount of \$1,168,255, and more than \$900,000 of this amount was receipted for on the books of the treasury during that fiscal year. Allowing \$175,000 as the legitimate expenses, and deducting \$102,960, being \$660 per diem, and mileage for 156 members, there remains \$72,040 for the payment of the regularly appointed officers and attaches actually employed, and incidental expenses necessarily incurred. Deduct this enses necessarily incurred. Deduct this from the amount actually issued and the result is the enormous sum of \$993,255 robbed from the State in one term for the

robbed from the State in one term for the avowed purpose of "uniting and harmonizing the frienda."

The following are a few extracts from Mr. Woodruff's diary bearing on the matter of issuing pay certificates:

"Wednesday, January 8, 1878. Cardozo informed me that Owens had drawn that \$1,887 certificate. The rascal did not tell me that. Gave Owens a joint certificate tc collect. I expected to get half of that."

"Thursday, January 9, 1873. Left a sol'o certificate with McKinney, which Cardozo promised to pay to morrow. That will relieve me to this extent. I will send Klinck, 'Wickenberg & Co's. draft for \$485, and Johnston \$151, making \$646. The rest I will keep for loose change. Baccivad a letter from Klinck, Wickenberg & Co. stating they had shipped goods to Mr. Johnston."

shipped goods to Mr. Johnston."
"Wednesday, January 22, 1873. Figure 1 up contingent expenses of Senate gince commencement of session. They amount to thus far about \$25,600. That is pretty stiff. Gave Imperior of the senate of amount to taus far about \$25,600. Instite pretty stiff. Gave Jamison a check for \$100, which makes him \$300. Received a letter from Leslie relative to his safe. Cannot do anything for him. Will probably have to let Charles P. severely alone this time, he is out of office, and there-fore no good."

fore no good."

"Tuesday, January 31, 1873. Owens wants me to make up more pay certificates, but I don't want to do it."

"Monday, February 10, 1873. Made out certificate for the President of \$200. Told John Owens I would draw those he roid John Owens I would draw those he ordered as soon as possible."

"Thursday, February 13, 1872. Cardozo saya Jones and ryself will be responsible and legally bound for any over issue of pay certificates. If so our printing appropriation would be exhausted incide actually passed. Luckily we have no bondsmen for the wolves to go to. The liquor bills are very heavy, and I am puzzled what to do about them."

"Tussday, December 9, 1873. Took or

"Tuesday, December 9, 1873. Took or receipted for \$2,400 from Cardozo to day in the nature of a certificate from Frank; fort for \$4,000."

"Friday, January 23, 1874. Got Cardozo to cash a pay certificate for \$500 for postage stamps of sentents."

postage stamps for senators." UNGRATEFUL COLORED MEN. "Saturday, January 24, 1874. It is strange, but my experience is that col-ored men are inclined to be ungrateful to their best friends. But Bowley is not much of a specimen of a man, rather more of the ourang-outang."
"Saturday, February 7, 1874. The pressure on Gleaves and solf is iramense. I hope he will resist like a may and re-fuse to issue certificates for Smalls, Mo-lutyes and the rest."

"Friday, February 12, 1872. Will get the certificates for Whitteraore and will ask the President to let me w them. Do not know what Owens,

of finance committee, will n. 2."
"Tuesday, March 3, 1874. Don't like
Smalls' idea of renewing an old certificate for \$2,000 of last year for one of this year. aicintyre wants the same thing. Both member: committee to examine into sinking faud and desire to sink a little more in their pockets."
"Tuesday, March 10, 1874. Received

"Tuesday, March 10, 1874. Received a threatening letter from Finnegas, who says his name has been used in a certificate without authority; that he knows all about it, and that Briggs got them for him. I know nothing about it. The certificates were put in amongst the rest. I remember this Briggs making a reform speech, intended simply for enect, in his County of York." The reform question appears to be taking hold of the politicians in the Legislature, and each will now try to outstrip the other. I suppose I will have to pay Whittemore's expenses this session. Will tell Jervey that President Gleaves declines to sign so many certificates. Cardozo want, a \$1,400 certificate. That is pretty rough. I think Cardozo can afford to let that alone; but I suppose it will have to be drawn."

"Wednesday, March 11, 1874. Was unable to keep much memoranda this day in consequence of pressure upon me for certificates. At times I was puzzled to know what to do of think."

"Friday, March 13, 1874. Do not know what to do for Whittemore. Will have to make out certificates by the bushel, I suppose."

"Saturday, March 14, 1874. The sen-

bushel, I suppose."
"Saturday, March 14, 1874. The s

Sperry, from the House, wants comething out of the contingent fund of the Senate. He will not get it. If such men come bar next year there will be a terrible fight over the spoils." HOLCOMBE AND DUNN.

"Sunday, March 15, 1874. Must try
to take care of some senators. Want to
do something for Holcombe and Dunn.
Am sorry now that the claim bill did not
pass, but as Symmers, Berry, Harvie and
Allen and others have get their claims
through, I trust we will not see their long
faces around the General Assembly again.
Signed a number of pay certificates, and
promised to do all that I could for each
senator. A'l seem to be surprised about
financial watters. Senator White should
not complain, for he got the certificate
for Bristow Davidson. Corwin appears
easy. He is not a hard man by any
means. What are the prospects for business? Cardozo seems to be willing to
pay with no money in the treasury; cotirely too willing, If there was any he
would be unable to do anything."

Almost signed and
"Tuesday, March 17, 1874. Signed and

"Tuesday, March 17, 1874. Signed and gave out certificates to a great number to-day. Almost signed the State away. I did hope that Gleaves and Lee would e able to stand the pressure. Its just

awful."

"Wednesday, March 18, 1874. Settled with Dunn and Holcombe satisfactorily to-day. Gave them a certificate of the Republican Printing Company, for which they can get certificates of indebtedness. Nash is mad at somebody. Can't help him, and I suppose he will continue mad. Gave a great many parties their certificates to-day. I suppose they really amount to nothing."

"Tuesday, March 24, 1874. Called on

"Tuesday, March 24, 1874. Called on Cardozo to-day, and gave him an order for \$2,500 fon the Governor, also another order on the permanent fund of the reg-ular session printing. Trust these will close his mouth for the balance of his

close his mouth for the balance of his term; he shall not have another red cent out of me."

"Wednesday, May 27, 1874. Senator Whittemore called and talked for some time, but it amounted to nothing. Met Senator Jones, and informed him of my impecuniosity; that I was unable to help him, &c. He was disappointed, angry, and threatened to vote against me pest time for clerk o' the Senate. Well, I have done my best for all of them."

"Wednesday, June 3, 1674. Propose to stand by the friends. Think such Democrats as Senator Holcombe my best friends. Trust Mr. Holcombe will be returned to the Senate."

"Thursday, November 26, 1874. Gave Patterson \$1,045 in pay certificates, for which he gave me a receipt for one year's rent of his house. Promised to call and see him at 91 o'clock to-morrow."

"Friday, January 15, 1875. Wrote a letter to Gen. John A. Wagenell, relative to charter of Carolina Mutual Insurance Company. Will get it through for him to charter of Carolina Mutual Insurance Company. Will get it through for him and not cost the General a dollar. Sent certificates to President Olcaves to sign. Got them signed. Will send them also to Gaillard, Must try to got something out of them to pay my account. Received check from Cardozo for \$1,250, which I turned over to Jackson to doposit for office. Could, do nothing with my contingents. Got all contingent certificates signed by the President, and Gaillard, Gles, es and Cardozo came near having a serious quarrel. Crews and Owens are on the war path. Things lock squally."

"Friday, February 5, 1875. The members of the committee on contingent accounts think Gaillard did not tote fair."
"Thursday, April 1, 1875. Arrived in Columbia this morning. Etter told me a fuss had been made about Smalls' claim, that Nash was blowing about it, and the columbia this morning. The claim has been made out the calencar of this country die festissimus, THE CASE AGAINST SMALLS.

paid its taxes. Gave Willie one of \$500 and mamorandum relative to what I had loaned Cardozo. The latter made out it was a present, so I had to promise to send \$500 claim from Charleston."

"Thursday, May 20, 1875. Returned from Florida. Received a dispatch from from Florida. Received a dispatch from Jones asking me to come to Columbia immediately. Heard that Smalis had been arrested and given bail for his appearance at Court in October."

"Monday, June 7, 1875. Saw Patterson, who wanted me to cash his rent certificates. Declined to do it out of the printing fund. Am satisfied that Cardozo has beaten me out of \$1,250, and that Minton has made a mistake in his entries, if he put that \$1,000 passed claim certificate to the debt of the printing fund."

"Friday, June 18, 1875. Reada decision in Tweed's case in New York Herald, must watch these proceedings, as they may have some slight bearing in South Carolina proceedings."

THOMPSON OF THE UNION-HERALD.

"February 4, 1876." Gave Jim Thompson a certificate for "Me Benance, amount.

son a certificate for The Ronance, amounting to \$3,755. Gave it to get his assistance to help through the claims I heid and registered with the Bonanca Com-

The annexed table will exhibit the expenditures on account of "Legislative Expenses" for the several sessions of 1870-71, 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, under Republicon rule, as contrasted with the like expenditures, session 1876 and 1877, under Democratic rule. Not a word of under Demecratic rule. Not a word of comment is necessary beyond the statement, under the stadical government this amount of public expense, exclusive of printing, averaged the enormous sum of \$585,365.29 annually, whilst under the administration of Governor Hampton the figures, under greatly adverse circumstances, reached only the sum of \$77,110 inclusive of printing. It should be observed that these fraudulent expenditures were effected by resort to all manner of devices, other than regular mathod of appropriations. In the sessions from 1870-71 to 1978-74, inclusive, the whole amount of appropriations for these purposes is \$1,085, less the printing; whilst the actual expenditures reached \$2,841,451.16. 461.16.

Ail of which is respectfully submitted JOHN R. COCHEAN, Chairman, HENRY A. MEETEE,

On part of Senate.

S. Bibelle,
Gerhard Mulaer,
J. G. Blue, on part of House.

ALL HALL TO A FREE PEOPLE AN INVOCATION OF THE SPIRIT OF JUSTICE, HARMONY AND PEACE.

VOL. XIII--NO. 35.

Washington artillery of Charleston February 22, 1878, by General San McGowatt, of Abberille, S. C.

"I am now to address a free people."
These were the opening words of Grattan when, in 1782, he moved the Bill of Rights in the Irish Parliament. His idolized country had been dependent for ages—harassed by strangers and oppressed by extortion and misgovernment, until the story of her woes had excited the pity of manking and all nations and in every clime—when the patriot statesmen, with a heart full of love for his country and of gratitude for the good cmens in America, where the struggle for liberty was then approaching its glorious termination, arose in his place and proposed a Declaration of Independence. He saw that the measure was full—that the time had come; and feeling within him all the enthusiasm of the patriot, mingled with the inspiration of the prophet, he preclaimed in advance the assured triumph of liberty and home rule.

Such occasions arise at long intervals in the history of the world. Nearly at the end of a century, in the distant country from which Grattan drew his inspiration. tion—after an exhausting civil war of nearly five years, supplemented by unparalleled losses and a decade of social and political chaos—we are happy in the consciousness that we can, in the same spirit, of grateful avultation report the spirit of grateful exultation repeat the declaration of the great Irish orator that we are "a free people."

There are events in the history of the world which, from the interest attaching to them.

world which, from the interest attaching to them, or from the magnitude of the consequences which flow from them, mark the eras of chronology, and stand out as landmarks along the course of time. Sometimes those events are of such a character as not only to mark as a beacon or a light-house, but to give direction to the current of events. No power of intellect can comprehend what would now have been the condition of the world if the printing press had never been invented or the Continent of America discovered. Some one has written an interesting book, entitled "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes." Among those named are Marathon, Arbela, Hastings, and Saratoga. It is no doubt true that those famous battles, in connection with the causes that produced there in connection with the causes that pro-duced them, had much influence upon the affairs of the world; but it is believed that victorious battles—the development of bravery, physical force, and skill— have not had and do not have as much influence in charging the face of the coninfluence in changing the face of history, as the appearance, upon the stage of action at certain epochs, of great men, seemingly produced in the fullness of time for the accomplishment of great purposes. The battles indicated are among the consequences of the consequences of the consequences. time for the accomplishment of great purposes. The battles indicated are among the consequences of the appearance of these great makers of history. The incident must always be inferior to the principal. We fact not take the effect for the cause. Militades made the battle of Marathon, Alexander the Great that of Arbela, William the Conqueror that of Hastings, and the eventful surrender of Burgoone at Saratogs was brought about by George Washington.

fuss had been made about Smalls' claim, that Nash was blowing about it, and others. The claim has been made out for \$2,250, and sold to Gen. Gardner for \$300. He agreed to take \$1,400 in certificates for it. Gave him \$1,000 certificate issued for contingent account and a \$400 certificate issued to myself. Catevelled the certificate for \$2,000, and issued one to Smalls for \$250. Elliott celled the certificate for \$2,000, and issued one to Smalls for \$250. Elliott celled the certificate for \$2,000 for his services; Jones kicked and agreed on \$2,500. I thought that a big sum, but Elliott got mad end as aid the whole thing could go. Elliott said he could get the Governor to sign the tax bill, and that he would do it to morrow."

A joint certificate for passed claim for \$2,300, of which only \$250 had been passed, was issued to Robert Smalls was released. Nevertheless, Smalls was released. Nevertheless, Smalls was released. Nevertheless, Smalls was subsequently paid the \$2,000, as well as the \$250.

"Monday, May 10, 1875. Cardozo agreed to exknowledge \$1,000 passed claim printing certificates and carry them until the South Carolina Railroad paid its taxes. Gave Willie one of \$500 and memorandum relative to what I had loaned Cardozo. The latter made out it was a present, so behad to promise to send

great leader of the Col mial armies, who in every calamity pic ented in his own person an unfailing rallying point—whose wisdom, patriotic moderation and firmness allayed the troubled waters and brought the great undertaking through to its triumphant termination. Speaking generally it is no common place glorification—it is no false adulation, but it is indeed the very truth, that George Washington was the saviour of his country.

Washington was the saviour of his country.

Every intelligent people in every age of the world has honored its early ages and heroes, and endeavored to perpetuate the memory of their deeds. The ancients deified them: The Athenians built a temple to Theseus, and the Romans placed Romulus and Remus in the Pantheon. The moderns give expression to the same desire by "storied urn and animated bust," by bonares and illuminations, anniversaries and commemorations. It is a just and generous sentiment, appliaging from a similation, hore and reverence; and in those who are the beneficiaries, it is but the prompting of common gratitude for character established and benefits received in the fruits of their labors.

of their labors. But such commemorations have a much greater importance. They are not only creditable to the hearts of there who join in them, but they are in the highest degree useful. It is important to keep alive the memory of great virtues and achievements with a view to their reproduction in the living present; to stir the fires of patriotic ambition, and to induce an emulation which will shape character. It is difficult to estimate the effect upon a people's character of the example of their founders and heroes. The character of a people naturally assimilates to the object of their admiration. Think on Fuddha and you become Buddha." It has been said, "Show me the songs of a people and I will tell you sheir character." I would rather say, show me the heroes and exemplars of a people and I will tell you what they are. The valiant King Henry had a wise instinct when his words, like the blast of a trumpet, stirred the hearts of the soldiers of Agincourt:

"Them shell our maines

Pamillar in their rouths as household words— Henry, the King Bedford and Exeter, Warwick and Calbot, Salisbury and Gloucoster, Be in their flowing cups freshly remem-bered."

chief of the patrict armies of the colonies until he surrendered that sword to the Congress at Anuapolis and retired to the grateful shades of Mount Verson, and from that secluded retreat heard, with modest surprise, the first faint shouts of that fame which has since filled the weeld. But time does not permit. The subject is too vast for this occasion.

Neither shalf I attempt to analyze the

character of Washington. That has often been done by those much more competent to the task than the humble often been done by those much more competent to the task than the humble parson who stands before you to-day. Characters which are imperfect, disjointed or unequal, and for that very reason remarkable for striking points and eccentricities, are easily sketched and made to stand out unmistakebly upon the living canvas. But the task is not so easy where there is no imperfection, no irregularity, no conflict of contradictions, but where all the qualities of head and heart are so well blended and in such perfect unison as to make one grand symmetrical where all the qualities of head and heart are so well blended and in such perfect unison as to make one grand symmetrical whole. This very simplicity and completeness—this perfect equipoles which with the vulgar and superficial might pass for mediocrity—did in fact constitute the true great as of Washington, and gave him that graceful diguity and power of command which made him the peer of any man that ever lived. He had strong passions, but no prejudices. He was popular, but he scorned the character of a demagogue. He was not hasty in counsel, but was firm and unwavering in action. He was not extreme in his views, but moderate, considerate and essentially conservative. He was a patriot, tried in the furnace seven times neated. He loved his country ardently, but it was the whole country; and much of his life was spent during the war and afterwards in soothing local, party and sectional prejudices and animosities.

If would be vain to attempt a panegyric upon Washington; it would be like the wasteful and ridiculous excess of gliding refined gold or painting the lily. Assuredly the measure of his glory is full. I shall not venture upon the subject, but with deference and pride adopt the

refined gold or painting the Hly. Alsuredly the measure of his glory is full. I shall not venture upon the subject, but with deference and pride adopt the splendid and discriminating culogic n passed upon him by a distinguished statesman of that country against which he successfully directed the great work of his life. With as much generosity as tenth and alongance. Lord John Bussell. or his file. With as much generosity at truth and eloquence, Lord John Russell says: "George Washington, without the genius of Julius Cæsar or Napoleon Boneparte, has a far pure for genius of Julius Cæsar or Napoleon Boneparte, has a far purer fame, as his ambition was of a higher and holier nature.
Instead of seeking to raise his own name
or seize supreme power, he devoted his
whole talents, military and civil, to the
establishment of the independence and
the perpetuity of the liberty of his own
country. In modern history no man has
done such great things without the soil
of selfishnes, or the stain of a grovelling
ambition. Cesar, Cromwell, Napoleon,
attained a higher elevation, but the love
of dominion was the spur that drove them of dominion was the spur that drove ther on. John Hampden, William Russel Algernon Sydney, may have bad morive as pure and an ambition as austained but they fell. To George Westingto but they fell. To George Washington alone, in modern times, has it been given to accomplish a wonderful revolution, and yet to remain to all future times the theme of a people's gratitude and an example of virtuous and beneficent power."

Such and a great was our own Washington, who vouchsafed to us the appointed time, fulfilled his mission as the like end time, faililled his mission as the lib-erator of his cuminy; and, that accom-plished, in the last month of the last year of the expiring eighteenth century, which his life and schievements had made meminlied his mission as the liborable, quietly sank to rest in the boson of his liberated country, with the appropriate and elequent, though perhaps unconscious, comment co his own career upon all dying lips, and expressed in his last words, "It is well."

THE CONTEST DETWEEN THE STATES.

THE CONTEST DETWEEN THE STATES,

This great American festival furnishes a good halting place in our career—a station, as it were, for rest and reflection. It is an elevate standpoint from which we can surrey the past and learn Lesons of wisdom, consider the present with all its duties and responsibilities, and consult the oracles, cast the horoscope, and as far as it is permitted, read the share about our future destiny.

In taking a retrospect, the first matter of importance in the recent mass which irresistibly arrests our attention, is the great struggle between the £ ates with its consequences. We cannot fail to be impressed in contemplating a conflict in which we were deeply involved, which convaled the Continent, and will be remarkable in all times for its severity, for the qualities it developed, and for its momentous consequences. I know of no one in history which capsed greats sacrifices of blood and treasure, inflicted more toil and suffering, or exhibited more developed and treasure, inflicted more developed and tensure, inflicted more developed and treasure, inflicted more developed and treasure, inflicted more toil and suffering, or exhibited more developed and treasure, inflicted more developed and tensure, inflicted more developed and treasure, inflicted more developed and treasure, inflicted more developed, and the capsed greats as a conflict between the countrymen of Washington. It is a recent event, its memories yet green and tender, and I approach its consideration selemnly, cortainly not in the spirit of the partisan, nor with a desire to stimulate or perpetuate animosities; for that would be to abuse this holiday, which be: upe to the whole country and is dedicated to good feeling. This day at lesst should be free from the bitterness of party spirit, which in these latter times, like harnies of Viggil, devours or befouls and beamens everything it touches. My object is precisely the contary—to invoke in the name of Washington on this his natal day the spirit of justice, harmony and peace.

THE CAUSES, In all governments where the people rule, and the places of honor, trust and emolument are elective, there will be parties; and the violence with which party contests are waged will depend largely upon the nature and importance of the issues at take. From the formation of our government—even in the days of Washington—different views were taken in different parts of the country as to the proper construction of the Constito the proper construction of the Consti-tution and of the rights of the Sistes. This difference was intensified at the South by the fact that the peculiar insti-South by the fact that the peculiar insti-tution of African slavery existed here, and not in other sections. It was here without any agency of ours. It had de-scended to us, and had become so dove-talled and interwoven with the very fabric of our society that it could not be abolished without antailing enormous lesses, and producing social and political chaos. This condict of opinion, of vital interest to the South, famed by constan-ly recurring questions, waxed warmer interest to the South, fanued by constantly recurring questions, waxed warmer and warmer, until the wisest, most farseeing, and most patriotic became convinced that it was prepressible. To escape from an agitation which was increasing, and to escure their internal peace which was imperilled, the Southern States desired to establish a government for themselves. They did not propose to interfere with their former associates or do

(Continued on Fourth Page.)